

Understanding the Nationwide Health Information Network and the Data Use and Reciprocal Support Agreement





### **Purpose**

- Provide essential information on the Nationwide Health Information Network (NHIN) and the Data Use and Reciprocal Support Agreement (DURSA)
- Explain why DoD is employing this infrastructure for its electronic health records implementation



### **Objectives**

- Upon completion of this presentation, you should be able to:
  - Explain what the NHIN is and who can participate in it
  - Describe the DURSA and identify its purpose
  - Identify key privacy obligations of DURSA participants
  - Describe the NHIN governance structure and identify key policies
  - Explain DoD's objectives for the NHIN
  - Discuss privacy challenges arising from the NHIN exchange



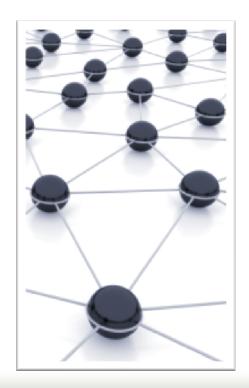
### **Background to the NHIN**

- The NHIN is an integral part of our nation's health information technology (HIT) agenda
  - Supports and helps to execute Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act goals, including "meaningful use" of HIT by health care providers and institutions
- The current NHIN model is in limited production, with use ramping up through federal contracts and grants
- NHIN is DoD's chosen vehicle to support Virtual Lifetime Electronic Records (VLER)



### **NHIN Model – A Network of Networks**

# A confederation of trusted entities, bound by mission and governance to securely exchange health information



- Participants facilitate information exchange with a broad set of users, systems, and geographies
- The Internet is the "backbone"
- The technology is based on a common implementation of standards and specifications with secure transport



# The DURSA Underpins the NHIN

- The DURSA is a multi-party trust agreement that provides the legal framework for information exchange across a broad range of public and private entities in the NHIN
  - All eligible entities wishing to exchange data across the NHIN must sign the DURSA
- The DURSA a living document that will be modified over time and in response to any relevant new laws



### **Eliminating Point-to-Point Agreements**

- The DURSA must accommodate a variety of participants
- Point-to-point agreements are:
  - Costly and inefficient
  - Not sustainable for information exchange as participation grows
- The DURSA is a multi-party agreement that avoids the need for point-to-points



### **Recent DURSA Milestones**

- June 2009 Draft limited production DURSA submitted for federal clearance
- November 18, 2009 Executable version of DURSA ready to sign
- January 29, 2010 The Deputy Secretary of Defense executes the DURSA and DoD becomes a participant to the NHIN



# Who is Eligible to Participate?

- The NHIN seeks wide adoption and participation, within certain eligibility requirements
- NHIN participants must be:
  - A federal agency or
  - A valid legal entity, either public or private, that is a contractor, grantee or party to a cooperative agreement with a federal agency that addresses participation in the NHIN



### **Eligibility Requirements**

- NHIN applicants must also establish that they:
  - Are transacting health information electronically in production, and on a routine basis
  - Have the authority to enter into the DURSA and agree to its terms and conditions
  - Are able to request and/or receive information with other NHIN participants for a permitted purpose as set by NHIN governance
  - Have sufficient financial, technical, and operational resources to support the testing and operation of information exchange via the NHIN



### The DURSA Trust Fabric

- The DURSA requires parties to abide by a common set of terms and conditions that establish:
  - Participants' obligations
  - A trust fabric to support the privacy, confidentiality, and security of health data that is exchanged
- It assumes that each participant has trust relationships in place with its agents, employees, and data connections (end users, systems, data suppliers, networks, etc.)



### **Applicable Law**

- The DURSA reaffirms each participant's obligation to comply with applicable law:
  - For federal participants, this means applicable federal law
  - For non-federal participants, this means the law in the state(s)
    in which the participant operates and any applicable federal law



# **HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules Apply**

- To enable the exchange of health information in a manner that protects the privacy, confidentiality, and security of the data, the DURSA adopts the HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules as minimum requirements
- The DURSA is not a means to avoid HIPAA compliance—ON THE CONTRARY!



# **DURSA Privacy and Security Obligations**

- DURSA participants must continue to comply with existing Privacy and Security obligations under applicable law (e.g., HIPAA)
- DURSA participants that are not HIPAA covered entities, HIPAA business associates, or government agencies, are still obligated to comply with HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules as a "contractual standard of performance"



### **Data Requests via Permitted Purposes**

- End users may only request information through the NHIN for "permitted purposes." These are:
  - Treatment
  - Payment
  - Limited health care operations with respect to the patient that is the subject of the data request
  - Specific public health activities
  - Quality reporting for "meaningful use"
  - Disclosures based on an authorization from the individual



### Other Duties & Obligations Under DURSA

- Recipient may retain, re-use, and re-disclose the data in accordance with applicable law and agreements
- Participants have a duty to respond to all requests for data for treatment purposes (even if actual data is not sent);
   DURSA does not require that a participant disclose data if such disclosure would violate applicable law
- Other duties with respect to requests and responses apply to ensure the privacy, confidentiality, and security of data



# The "Minimum Necessary" Limit

- Uses and disclosures of information are limited by the "needto-know" standard
- Only the amount of information reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the use and/or disclosure is permitted



# **Uses of Data Received Through the NHIN**

- Once data is received, the recipient may incorporate that data into its records and retain that information in accordance with its own record retention policies and procedures
- The recipient can re-use and re-disclose that data in accordance with all applicable law and the agreements between a participant and its end users



# **Oversight and Ownership**

- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has oversight authority
  - Office of National Coordinator (ONC) is charged with coordinating nationwide efforts to implement and use HIT and electronic exchange of health information
  - HHS Federal Health Architecture is owner/administrator of NHIN standards



### Governance

- The NHIN Technical Committee is responsible for determining priorities for the NHIN and creating and adopting specifications and test approaches
- The DURSA empowers a NHIN Coordinating Committee (CC) to oversee planning, consensus building, and consistent approaches to NHIN operations
  - Parties to the DURSA agree to comply with the NHIN CC policies



### **NHIN CC Responsibilities**

- The NHIN CC is responsible for:
  - Reviewing and validating applications to join the NHIN, with authority to accept or reject applications
  - Resolving disputes
  - Suspending and terminating NHIN participation
  - Overseeing NHIN operating policies and procedures
  - Informing the NHIN Technical Board when proposed changes for interface specifications impact participants
  - Coordinating and recommending proposed DURSA revisions
  - Implementing NHIN breach notification



### **How Do Participants Handle Breaches?**

- NHIN participants are required to:
  - Notify the NHIN CC and other impacted participants of suspected breaches (within 1 hour) or confirmed breaches (within 24 hours) that involve the unauthorized disclosure of data through the NHIN
  - Take steps to mitigate the breach
  - Implement corrective action plans to prevent such breaches from occurring in the future



### **How is the DURSA Amended?**

- Any member of the NHIN CC, participant, or member of the NHIN Cooperative may submit in writing to the NHIN CC a request for an amendment to the DURSA, together with justification
- The NHIN CC as a body may also solicit requests for amendments to the DURSA
  - For example, if new law is passed
- Parties to the DURSA are expected to sign the amendment, but have the choice of exiting the DURSA/NHIN if in disagreement



### **DoD's Participation in the NHIN**

 In April 2009, President Obama directed DoD and Veterans Affairs (VA) to implement a VLER system that:

> will ultimately contain administrative and medical information from the day an individual enters military service throughout their military career, and after they leave the military

- VLER capability is being realized using the NHIN
- For DoD, Personnel & Readiness has project ownership and oversight
  - VLER Interagency Program Office provides integrated project oversight and coordination

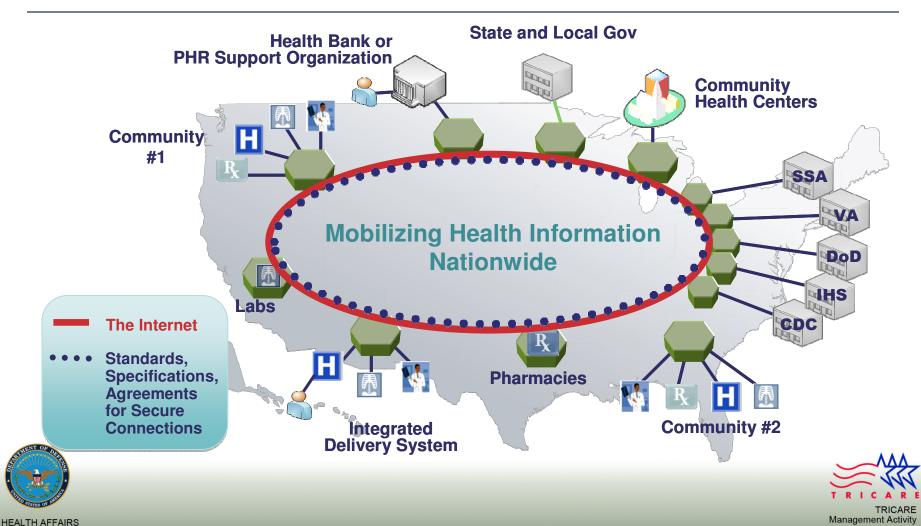


### **VLER/NHIN Implementation**

- Beginning August 2009 and continuing into 2011, pilots and proofs of concept will start exchanging limited data sets among DoD, VA, Kaiser Permanente, and other invited entities
- The VLER "end state" will be the secure availability and portability of patient-driven electronic exchange of standardsbased health information, benefit information, and administrative information of Service Members and Veterans between VA and DoD, private providers, and other agencies



# **Tying it All Together**



26

# **Privacy Issues**

- DoD and VA privacy advocates including TRICARE
  Management Activity Privacy Office are assessing impacts to privacy, such as:
  - Co-mingling of protected health information with data that holds different levels of protection
  - Desirability of offering "opt-in" consent in order to offset fears of new technology
  - Diverging local policies
    - For instance, how does the private care provider protect patient data that is received from DoD?
  - Challenge of meeting HIPAA and ARRA/HITECH accounting requirements for an enormous volume of disclosures to another entity all at once



### **Summary**

- You should now be able to:
  - Explain what the NHIN is and who can participate in it
  - Describe the DURSA and identify its purpose
  - Identify key privacy obligations of DURSA participants
  - Describe the NHIN governance structure and identify key policies
  - Explain DoD's objectives for the NHIN
  - Discuss privacy challenges arising from the NHIN exchange



### Resources

- The HHS Health IT home page is located at: <a href="http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt">http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt</a>
- Documents and latest information on the NHIN can be found at: <a href="http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=1142&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=25&mode=2&in-hi-userid=11113&cached=true">http://healthit.hhs.gov/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=1142&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=25&mode=2&in-hi-userid=11113&cached=true</a>
- E-mail <a href="mailto:Privacymail@tma.osd.mil">Privacymail@tma.osd.mil</a> for subject matter questions
- To subscribe to the TMA Privacy Office E-News, go to: <a href="http://www.tricare.mil/tma/privacy/mailinglist.aspx">http://www.tricare.mil/tma/privacy/mailinglist.aspx</a>

